



# बिहार गजट

## असाधारण अंक

### बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित

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संकल्प

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विषय:—भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम के लिये निर्गत मार्गदर्शन के आलोक में  
**Comprehensive Water Security Action Plan (CWSAP)** हेतु राज्य स्तरीय टास्क फॉर्स का गठन।

भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु अनुदान के रूप में राशि उपलब्ध करायी जाती है। भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजना का पूर्व में नाम केन्द्र प्रायोजित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति कार्यक्रम था, जिसका नाम बदलकर अब राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा नया मार्गदर्शन निर्गत किया गया है जो दिनांक 1 अप्रैल 2009 से प्रभावी हो गया है। भारत सरकार के नये मार्गदर्शन के आलोक में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था हेतु एक **Comprehensive Water Security Action Plan (CWSAP)** तैयार किया जाना है ताकि वर्ष 2012 तक राज्य के सभी घरों के लिये सुनिश्चित शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध हो सके।

राज्य के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक गाँव एवं जिला के लिए जल सुरक्षा योजना तैयार किया जाना है। प्रत्येक गाँव के लिए सुरक्षित एवं पर्याप्त सतत् पेयजल हेतु गाँव की आबादी एवं भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुए विस्तृत कार्य योजना तैयार करना है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए चयनित गाँवों के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार किया जाना है। कार्य योजना को तैयार करने में स्थानीय समुदाय की भागीदारी एवं उनके लिए संतोषप्रद योजना का सूत्रण किया जाना है ताकि इस योजना का रख-रखाव उनके द्वारा आसानी से किया जा सके। जल सुरक्षा योजना में जलस्रोत एवं जल वितरण की प्रणाली को भी **Sustainable** बनाया जाना है। इसके लिए भू-जल संरक्षण एवं वर्षा जल संचयन, स्थानीय लोगों का तकनीकी एवं संगठनात्मक क्षमता सम्बर्द्धन एवं वृहद् प्रचार-प्रसार का कार्य भी किया जाना है।

2. **Comprehensive Water Security Action Plan (CWSAP)** के लिए राज्य स्तर पर एक टास्क फॉर्स का गठन किये जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि बहुआयामी एवं दूरदर्शी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु एक कारगर रणनीति एवं मोनिटरिंग प्रणाली विकसित किया जा सके। इस हेतु लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रण विभाग के अभियंता प्रमुख-सह-विशेष सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक राज्य स्तरीय टास्क फॉर्स का गठन किया जाता है। टास्क फॉर्स की संरचना निम्नवत् होगी:—

1.	श्री मदन कुमार, अभियंता प्रमुख—सह—विशेष सचिव	—अध्यक्ष
2.	श्री अरुण कुमार श्रीवास्तव, मुख्य अभियंता (ना0)	—सदस्य
3.	श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार, मुख्य अभियंता (यांत्रिक)	—सदस्य
4.	श्री बालेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह, क्षेत्रीय मुख्य अभियंता, मुजफ्फरपुर	—सदस्य
5.	श्री कैलाश राम, मुख्य अभियंता (रूपांकन)	—सदस्य
6.	प्रतिनिधि, पेयजल आपूर्ति विभाग, भारत सरकार, बिहार, पटना	—सदस्य
7.	श्री अरुण कुमार श्रीवास्तव, क्षेत्रीय मुख्य अभियंता, पटना	—सदस्य
8.	श्री कैलाश राम, क्षेत्रीय मुख्य अभियंता, भागलपुर	—सदस्य
9.	श्री अरुण कुमार सिन्हा, निदेशक, प्रांजल	—सदस्य
10.	श्री सत्येन्द्र कुमार, अधीक्षण अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 अंचल आरा	—सदस्य
11.	श्री लालबहादुर सिंह, अधीक्षण अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 अंचल भागलपुर	—सदस्य
12.	श्री नरसिंह पासवान, अधीक्षण अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 यां0 अंचल, पटना	—सदस्य
13.	श्री विनोद कुमार सिंह, अधीक्षण अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 अंचल छपरा	—सदस्य
14.	श्री अरविन्द कुमार, अधीक्षण अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 अंचल मुंगेर	—सदस्य
15.	श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, संयुक्त सचिव, प्रबंधन कोषांग	—सदस्य
16.	श्री राघवजी राम, अधीक्षण अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 यां0 अंचल, भागलपुर	—सदस्य
17.	श्री सुधीर कुमार सिन्हा, कार्यपालक अभियंता (मो0 / मू0)	—सदस्य
18.	श्री श्याम नारायण मिश्रा, कार्यपालक अभियंता (मोनिटरिंग)	—संयोजक सदस्य
19.	श्री एम0एस0 जावेद, निदेशक, पी0एम0यू0	—सदस्य
20.	श्री राज किशोर सिंह, निदेशक, सी0सी0डी0यू0	—सदस्य
21.	श्री बी0पी0 ओझा, निदेशक, जल गुणवत्ता	—सदस्य
22.	श्री दिनेश कुमार, कार्यपालक अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 प्र0, पटना पश्चिम	—सदस्य
23.	श्री गोपाल सिंह, कार्यपालक अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 प्र0, पटना पूर्व	—सदस्य
24.	श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शर्मा, कार्यपालक अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 प्र0, मुजफ्फरपुर	—सदस्य
25.	श्री मदन प्रसाद, कार्यपालक अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 प्र0, आरा	—सदस्य
26.	श्री दया शंकर मिश्रा, कार्यपालक अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 प्र0, हाजीपुर	—सदस्य
27.	श्री किशोरी लाल बैठा, कार्यपालक अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 प्र0, जमुई	—सदस्य
28.	श्री अजय कुमार सिन्हा, कार्यपालक अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 प्र0, गया	—सदस्य
29.	श्री संजय सिंह, कार्यपालक अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 प्र0, बक्सर	—सदस्य
30.	श्री बाल्मिकी मंडल, कार्यपालक अभियंता, लोक स्वा0 प्र0, मधेपुरा	—सदस्य
31.	श्री एस0एन0 सिंह, प्रतिनिधि, यूनिसेफ, पटना	—सदस्य
32.	सदस्य सचिव, बिहार प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड	—सदस्य
33.	मुख्य अभियंता, बिहार राज्य जल पर्षद	—सदस्य
34.	अधीक्षण अभियंता / मुख्य अभियंता—जल संसाधन विभाग, बिहार	—सदस्य
35.	अधीक्षण अभियंता / मुख्य अभियंता—लघु जल संसाधन विभाग, बिहार	—सदस्य
36.	संयुक्त सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, बिहार	—सदस्य
37.	संयुक्त सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, बिहार	—सदस्य
38.	वैज्ञानिक केन्द्रीय भूजल पर्षद, पटना	—सदस्य
39.	निदेशक, BREDA	—सदस्य
40.	निदेशक, बिहार हेल्थ सोसायटी	—सदस्य
41.	प्रतिनिधि, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना	—सदस्य
42.	प्रतिनिधि, आई0सी0डी0एस0	—सदस्य
43.	श्री एल0पी0 सिंह, बिहार जल विद्युत परियोजना	—सदस्य
44.	श्री एच0पी0 सिंह, भूतपूर्व मुख्य अभियंता, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग	—सदस्य
45.	श्री इन्द्रजीत डे, भूतपूर्व प्राध्यापक, बी0आई0टी0 मेसरा	—सदस्य
46.	प्रतिनिधि, बिहार रिमोर्ट सेन्सिंग ऐजेंसी, पटना	—सदस्य
47.	प्रतिनिधि, ADRI	—सदस्य
48.	सभी म्यूनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन के वरीय अभियंता	—सदस्य

49. मुख्य अभियंता, बिहार राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड —सदस्य  
 50. सभी नगरपालिका के मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी —सदस्य  
 राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में भारत सरकार के नये मार्गदर्शन का सुसंगत अंश संलग्न किया जा रहा है।

3. इस टास्क फॉर्स के द्वारा Comprehensive Water Security Action Plan (CWSAP) हेतु रणनीति, योजना का स्वरूप, कार्यान्वयन की पद्धति तथा उसके मोनिटरिंग की व्यवस्था हेतु अनुशंसा सरकार को दी जायेगी।

4. उपर्युक्त टास्क फॉर्स की बैठक प्रत्येक तीन माह पर होगी।

5. टास्क फॉर्स की बैठक हेतु कोरम के लिए एक चौथाई सदस्यों की उपस्थिति अनिवार्य होगी। विशेष परिस्थिति में कार्य की महत्ता के आलोक में अध्यक्ष की सहमति से कम उपस्थिति में भी बैठक का संचालन किया जा सकता है। किन्तु इस बैठक में लिये गये निर्णय की सम्पुष्टि अगले टास्क फॉर्स की बैठक में ली जायेगी।

आदेश— आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प को बिहार राजपत्र के असाधारण अंक में प्रकाशित किया जाये एवं इसकी प्रति सरकार के सभी विभागों/विभागाध्यक्षों/सदस्यों को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित की जाये।

बिहार—राज्यपाल के आदेश से,  
 एच. सी. सिरोही,  
 प्रधान सचिव।

## PLANNING, FUND RELEASE AND MONITORING

### 13. Village and District Water Security Plan

- In many States, Gram Panchayats or its Subcommittee i.e. Village Water and Sanitation Committee or Pani Samiti have become fully responsible for planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of the rural water supply systems.
- Village level planning including water budgeting is the key factor in ensuring optimum utilization of water.
- Appropriate institutional support is required to facilitate the process of preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP), which is to be prepared by the village community/Pani Samiti with the help of NGOs.
- Village Action Plan will be prepared, which inter alia will include the demographic, physical features, water sources, and other details of the village, available drinking water infrastructure and gaps, proposed work to augment the existing infrastructure and water sources, funding by dovetailing various funds available at village level and requirement of funds from rural water supply programmes.
- The VAP will also have details of management, operation and maintenance of the systems and sources. A water safety plan, performance improvement plan when augmenting existing infrastructure and an operational plan for operating the scheme will be part of the Village action plan.
- Based on all the VAPs of the districts, the District Water Security Plan will be prepared.
- Under the District Water Security Plan, all in village work will be carried out by the Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee i.e. VWSC/Pani Samiti, whereas bulk water transfer, inter-village distribution, water grid, etc. will be handled by the State Government and or its agencies/public utilities.

- The District Water Security Plan will be implemented and funds from different sources/rural water supply programmes will be dovetailed and NRDWP funds will also be utilized.
- The funds available under NRDWP(Sustainability) - Swajaldhara component will be used for funding of Village Action Plans for in-village infrastructure.
- Other NRDWP funds viz. coverage, water quality, DDP Areas, etc. can be used for bulk water transfer, treatment plants, distribution network in addition to in-village water supply infrastructure and augmentation of drinking water sources.

#### 14. Comprehensive Water Security Action Plan (CWSAP)

The main objective of the Comprehensive Water Security Action Plan is to provide a definite direction to the programme, and also to ensure regular monitoring of the progress made by the respective State's Goal towards achieving drinking water security to every rural household by 2012. Under the broad goal set by each State, during each financial year the sub-goal and the priorities would be fixed based on mutual consultation by the Centre and the State which includes the following:

- Every year, States/UTs shall prepare Comprehensive Water Security Action Plans and which will inter-alia include broad direction/thrust and tangible targets planned to be achieved in the financial year.
- Taking into consideration funds available from different sources and working out the Central fund based on the allocation criteria mentioned in para 11.5 (plus 10% extra) CWSAP will have to be prepared by each State.
- Each State will have to submit to RGNDWM the CWSA Plan by Feb every year, through online IMIS.
- After consultation with each State during Feb and March of the current financial year funds to be released in April to States for the next financial year.
- The CWSAP will be prepared in a participatory manner and after carrying out detailed SWOT analysis.
- Under the CWSAP, detailing will be done based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the RGNDWM and the State.
- The progress made and achievements in the previous year will be basis of the CWSAP and it will incorporate schemes to be taken up, allocation of funds under the State Sector, Central Sector as well as carried over funds, if any, and after finalization, the same will be furnished online to the RGNDWM, by February every year.
- While preparing the CWSAP, completion of the incomplete works shall be given priority over new works.
- It should be ensured that the works taken up are completed as per schedule and that there should not be any delay in execution which would result in cost escalation, nonutilisation of assets created, etc.
- The Action Plans should indicate the following aspects also: —
  - a) Target of coverage of uncovered habitations with their names, block, district etc. with reference to census village code from the appropriate survey list in the website. This should be submitted on line.
  - b) Steps taken by the implementing agency for functioning in a mission-mode.

- c) In-house-plan for HRD and how these have bearing on the projects.
  - d) The activities to be taken up under submissions, magnitude of the problem, steps to tackle it, the organizational structure for handling the sub-missions, details of IEC activities.
  - e) Detail of the Village, District and State Level monitoring and evaluation mechanism with special emphasis on beneficiaries satisfaction of the service.
  - f) Population to be benefited indicating separately the SC/ST population and,
  - g) Clean environment around drinking water sources including hand pumps, proper O&M and involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions;
  - h) Names and number of GPs, to whom water supply assets will be transferred;
- Based on the National Sector Policy and State Specific Sector Policy a Memorandum of Understanding between (MoU) is to be signed between the State Government and the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. A draft MoU is given in Annexure X.

#### (15) Online Monitoring

- Before 1996 the annual action plan was prepared considering "census village" as the lowest unit. Since the census code provides Population against the census village, coverage of rural population was indicated in term of "population covered"
- It was found that large numbers of satellite habitations were without adequate drinking water facilities although the main village was shown fully covered.
- As a consequence fresh survey was carried out during 1994-96 and the lowest unit of planning, target fixing and coverage was shifted from population covered to "habitation covered", which may not reflect the actual coverage.
- To iron out this deficiency, it has to be ascertained that the population of the census village as per 2001 census should be same with the cumulative population of the main village and allied habitations.
- Thus the present habitation names have to be linked to a Census village. This exercise has to be done online and is to be carried out by all states, compulsorily latest by January 2009.
- For integration of data with other Department, like health, water resource, education, Panchayati Raj, census etc it is important to have the common minimum denominator unit as Census village.
- For preparation of GIS maps, the available digital maps with Survey of India are based on revenue village.
- All reporting viz. the annual action plan and the physical and financial progress reports have to be sent online with immediate effect.
- For this the States are required to reverify the list of habitations entered online, and indicate the status of coverage in term of covered or not covered. If not covered States should indicate the reason as due to quality or quantity. This process should be completed latest by june 2009.

- Water quality and quantity of every delivery point to be tested by the community periodically as per the NRWQM&S guideline.
- The test results are to be fed into the software developed by RGNDWM on a GPS hand held device to be provided under MIS and Computerization programme, and synchronized with the central IMIS database.
- These data along with action taken by the appropriate agency will be monitored online through the website.
- The revised format for submission of progress is attached as Annexure.
- Release of fund w.e.f. 1st April 2009 will be made based on the data furnished online by the States. This is non-negotiable.

#### (16) Planning

- 16.1 Based on the 'National Sector Policy' framework each State should prepare State specific Sector Policy framework. Subsequently State Level Planning for taking up water supply schemes for the 11th Plan period is to be prepared based on the State Policy framework.
- 16.2 State will have to plan for each year taking into consideration the ongoing schemes, new schemes as well as schemes which will require augmentation and link to the habitations which are proposed to be covered under these schemes.
- 16.3 Proposals received from Members of Parliament for installation of Hand pumps in habitations within their constituencies should be given Priority while planning for water supply schemes. Such proposal received from the Member of Parliament should be forwarded to the State Rural Water Supply department for inclusion in the State annual shelf of projects.
- 16.4 While planning all habitations are to be linked to census village and cumulative population on the main village and other village will be as recorded in the Census 2001. The National population growth factor indicated in Census 2001 may be adopted to arrive at the present population.
- 16.5 Detail Project Report (DPR) of water supply schemes/projects are to be prepared by the State Rural Water Supply Department for which services of the National Expert Groups (NEG) may be sought. While commencing with the preparation of the DPRs the Rural Water Supply department will hold consultation with the local community through the mechanism to the Gram Panchayat in order to ensure community participation and also to ensure that the choice of technology/system is appropriate and easy to operate and maintain. These DPRs are to be scrutinized and vetted by the State Technical Agency.
- 16.6 Once the annual shelf of projects (DPRs) is finalized it is to be placed in the State Level Scheme Clearance Committee (SLSCC) meeting for approval. The SLSCC would scrutinize the proposal to see that they are in accordance with the Guidelines and the proposals of the Members of Parliament have been given full consideration.

- 16.7 Members of Parliament should be informed of the inclusion/non-inclusion of their proposals along with the reasons in each case in the event of non-inclusion. It would be preferable if the communication is issued from the State Nodal Department at a senior level.

#### ANNEXURE X

Memorandum of Understanding Between State Government of ..... and the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

1. This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is drawn on the..... day of ..... 200..... between the State Government of ..... and the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, for the Eleventh Plan Period.
2. Government investments in rural water supply and sanitation aim to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases, by advancing the nation towards universal access to protected and sustainable drinking water supply, the use of sanitary toilets and sound personal, home and community hygiene behavior.

#### COMMITMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—

3. The State Government is committed to follow the parameters of Centrally sponsored schemes in rural drinking water and sanitation sector, including the following priorities for coverage of rural habitations:-
  - Meeting the National goal by 2012 for:
    - a) Coverage of uncovered habitations with availability of safe water to meet drinking and cooking needs (40 lpcd).
    - b) Address all habitations that have water quality problems.
    - c) Covering 'slipped back' habitations but built in sustainability component per norms prescribed by the Government of India.
  - Give priority to habitations inhabited exclusively by SC/ST or having large S.C./S.T. population.
  - Coverage of schools and Anganwadis where safe drinking water sources could not be provided under outlays allocated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development or awards of Finance Commission.
  - After coverage of all the rural habitations with the basic norm of 40 lpcd with a source within 1.6 km/100 meter elevation, cover with relaxed norm of 40 lpcd with a source within 0.5 km/50 metre elevation subject to beneficiaries shouldering full responsibility for O&M.

4. The State Government commits to attain full sanitation coverage in the rural areas by the end of the XIth Plan. It is committed to allocate the funds required for its share of the projects and actively promote sanitation through appropriate IEC.
5. The State Government commits that the flow of funds to the rural drinking water and sanitation sector by it would not only be maintained at the Xth plan level but would also be appropriately enhanced over the period so as to attain the goals set by the Central and State Government by the stipulated dates. The State Government undertakes to make provision in its budget to provide its share, where required, of funding.
6. The monitoring of water quality (to ensure that it is safe) is the responsibility of the supplier i.e. State Government and the Panchayats. The State Health Department and the users shall be given the responsibility for water quality surveillance.
7. The State Government will ensure that each water supply scheme will incorporate source strengthening conservation measures, rain water harvesting and ground water recharge system for source sustainability. This would be achieved by integrating schemes of other Departments also.
8. The State Government shall take steps to set up independent monitoring arrangements at the State and district levels to regularly assess, document and disseminate at periodic intervals (once a quarter) the manner in which the process project is being executed and the impact of these projects in terms of households using drinking water from protected sources, households using clean toilets, people washing hands before eating and after defecation and households disposing the excreta of children in a safe manner. These will also serve to guide the implementing agencies at the Village/Block/District levels in this regard.
9. The State Government shall enact and implement law for effective ground water extraction control, regulation and recharge.
10. The State Government shall ensure integration of rural drinking water, sanitation, health, and hygiene programmes at the State, District, Block and GP levels.
11. The State Government will promote the principles of partial capital cost sharing in all new rural drinking water and sanitation schemes. This sharing may be in cash/kind/labour or a combination of these.
12. The State Government is committed to a timetable for decentralization of service delivery for rural water supply and sanitation. (Timetable is to be decided by State for the following aspects. Refer Annexure X (A) for guidance).
  - Putting in place an appropriate delivery structure at the District, Block and Gram Panchayat levels (DWSM, VWSC under GP)
  - Empowering PRIs/DWSM/VWSC/communities to have the powers to plan, sanction, implement, operate, maintain and manage water supply and sanitation schemes.
  - Providing technical, administrative support to the GPs/DWSM/VWSCs. JE rank support for a group of GPs.
  - Undertaking necessary legislative measures to ensure transfer of assets to and their management by PRIs.
  - Vesting responsibility of O&M by the PRIs/VWSCs.
  - Empowering PRIs/VWSCs to charge for the service provided.
  - Involving GPs in water demand management and conservation.



- Creation of a Village O&M Fund.
  - Capacity building of all stakeholders.
  - Redefining role of SWSM.
13. The State Government will delineate the role of the State Government for multi-village, multi-block and multi-district schemes and appropriately assign roles to various levels of PRIs in a phased manner.
  14. The role of Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India would be to provide necessary support to the State Government in their efforts.

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